EUROPE

The Decree of General Vinoy Suppressing the Paris Journals.

THE EASTERN CONFERENCE ENDED.

The Spread of Democracy Among English Workingmen.

THE NEW RUSSIAN LOAN TAKEN UP.

The steamship Hermann, Captain Reichmann, From Bremen March 11, via Southampton March 14, arrived at this port yesterday with two days later

It is asserted that in the course of the summer a temporary camp of instruction for 30,000 men will

be formed somewhere in the south of England. Generals Moltke, Werder and Manteuffel nave all been rejected at Berlin elections, and leaders of the liberal party have been chosen instead. The official journals express their astonishment at this result.

Brigades of the gendarmerie have been sent from Parts to occupy, on the left bank of the Seine, the willages evacuated by the Prussians, and to protect what remains of the property of the inhabitants against the gangs of marauders which infest Paris and its environs.

FRANCE.

General Vinoy's Decree Suppressing the Inflammatory Journals of Paris. The Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Paris, exercising during the state of slege the power necessary to maintain order, and the police, having consulted with the government, and seeing that no free government is possible when every day public prints of wide circulaion preach with impunity sedition and disobedience; that the republic cannot be established, but in respect for the rights of ail in order and in industry; that order and industry cannot be re-established so long as such publi-cations are tolerated; that the journals under men-tioned are incessant in direct provocation to insur-rection and piliage, and that it is the duty of the government, in the exceptional circumstances of the country, to use the right which the state of siege gives:—

Decrees—First—The publication of the journals Le Ven-peur, Le Uri du Peuple, Le liet d'Ordre, Le Père Durhène, Lu Eurotou, La Bonche de Per is and remains suspended. Scan-d—The publication of all new journals and periodical prints treating of pointral matters or of social economy, at a control de la control

mbly.

The Prefect of Police is charged with the execution af this decree.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Paris,
VINOY.

PARIS, March 11, 1871.

Another decree, signed by M. Thiers on the 7th, but published only on the 11th, dissolves nearly all the special armies which have been organized for the defence of the country, as no longer necessary.

M. Thirrs-He Urges the Assembly to Leave Bordeaux-Why-The Fate of the Republic in the Hands of the National Assembly.

On the 13th, after several members in the National Assembly advocated the change from Bordeaux to Paris, M. Thiers rose and said that both he and his colleagues would not have raised such a delicate and perious question without absolute necessity. It was imperative to put an end at once to a divided government, which trammelied the despatch of public usiness. A continuance of the Assembly at Bordeaux was impossible, on account of the great dis-tance from the capital, where the presence of the Ministers was urgently required. The task of maintaining order in Paris could not be entrusted to a prefect or general, and there was no danger for the Assembly wherever it went. At all events, while the post of chief of the government was the foremost in the time of danger, he could no less abandon the National Assembly. That was the reason why the government demanded the removal of the Assembly near to Paris. M. Thiers stated that he did not himself purpose to return immediately to Paris, but to be as near as possible, in order that the public service should not suffer. Fontainebleau, said M. Thiers, was not a destrable position for more than one reason, which it would be inopportune to set forth. M. Thiers implored the Chamber to vote for the transfer of the Assembly to Versailles. He entreated the Chamber to believe him that it was absolutely necessary, and not to force the government to specify their reasons. Speaking of the situation of Paris, the orator said that the action of a certain part of the population did not originally amount to anything culpable, because it was directed against the Frassans. It had, however, degenerated into a culpable and factious suitude, but the government hoped to be able to cring back the detuded people and to avoid civil war. "As regards mysolf and my colleagues," said M. Thiers, "we are all of one mind. If the peace should be disturbed you may count on our patriolism to repress disturbances with the utmost energy. We Ministers was urgently required. The task of mainwar. "As regards mysch and my concagues," said M. Thiers, "we are all of one mind. If the peace should be disturbed you may count on our patriotism to repress disturbances with the utmost energy. We shall never fall in this, but let us nope that this extremity, which has been momentarily feared in France, will be finally avoided. If we can avoid the shedding of blood we shall consider it an honor to have done so." With regard to the mission of the Assembly bore a sovereign character, and might have resolved itself into a Constituent Assembly, it had given proofs of its wisdom to restrict itself to the reorganization of the country. That must be their task, in the fulfilment of which immense work would have to be gone through. M. Thiers begged the Assembly to avoid all questions that could cause division and excite political passions. He said that the Cabinet worked in perfect agreement, only seeking the welfare of the country and the means of alleviating its misfortunes. M. Thiers appealed to the representatives of the two great parties to act in concert for the work of reorganization, supplicating them not to calcumnate each other, insisting, above all things, upon the imperious necessity of reserving all complicating questions. He said that if the Assembly wanted a permanent republic this would entirely depend anyon the Assembly stelf. The republic was in its permanent republic this would entirely depend apon the Assembly itself. The republic was in its hands. "For my own part, I vow before history hands. "For my own part, I vow before history that I will never deceive you, that I will never pre-judge a question away from you, that I will never act in any way so as to disown or berray your sove-

ENGLAND.

The Sprend of Democracy-The Workingmen in Council over England's Extravagant War Expenditure. (From the London Standard, March 13.1

(From the London Standard, March 13.]

A public meeting, convened by the Workmen's Peace Association, was held last night at St. James' Hail, for the purpose of protesting against the proposed taxation for the reorganization of the army.

Mr. Stuart Mil, M. P., prealeds, and among others on the platform were Mr. Jacob Bright, M. P.; Mr. P. A. Taylor, M. P.; Mr. Charles Reed, M. P.; Sr. Wilfred Lawson, &c.

The meeting, which was densely crowded, was extremely noisy from beginning to end.

The Charlinan, in opening the proceedings, said that whatever diversity of opinion might exist in this country as to the constitution of our military forces, they must most of them feed dissatisfaction with the measure of the government which had been prepared as a great army reform to cure the existing detects in the military system. If an army was ever to be made of uself must be ready for use when it was wanted.

Our army, however, was vasily too large when it was not wanted, and always too small when it was wanted. We depended too much upon our Channel feet for safery. wanted. We depended too much upon our Channel fleet for safety. We paid £14,000,000 a year for our army, while at half the cost the Frusstains were able to bring £00,000 men into the field at a fortnight's noarmy, white at half the cost the Prasstans were able to bring 100,000 men into the field at a fortnight's notice. It was now proposed to add to that £14,000,000 another £5,000,000, which was a kind of reform that would satisfy no one, and if they were to have neither efficiency nor economy it was time that the people took the matter into their own hands. The desired object, he contended, could not be accomplished by any increase in their standing army. No country could alord to keep a standing army karge enough for the purpose of war, and we, least of all; therefore our army should be our whole people trained and disciplined. What was wanted was that all who had arrived at manhood should be placed under military training—say a fortnight annually—and that would obviate the necessity for a standing army altogether. The government bill gave a more expensive standing army, but eid not do anything toward making the people citizen soldiers, and therefore was not a reform, but an aggravation of existing defects. With regard to the abolition of purchase he said that it was only good as part of a system. The great cvil of purchase was that the army was offered by left men who had never done a day's hard work in their fives; but if the army was to be led by men whose desire was to play at soldiers, the only good part of the system was that they were made to pay to it. He contended that no promotion should be possible except to men who had made military matters their serious study, and urged that the bill, as a whole, was a step in the wrong direction, for hi it he could see no germ of a better state of things in the future.

Mf. D. Guille (general secretary of the Ironfound-

he could see no germ of a better state of things in the inture.

Mr. D. Guille (general secretary of the Ironfoundgra's Society) moved the first resolution, to the effect:

"That the meeting believing the country never was safer from: invasion than at the present period, refuses to sanction any increased vote of money to our army, already more chally than a storage and regreta that a liberal government should be so weak as to yield to the El founded fears of the alarmins by laying fresh burdens on an alaready over-taxed people.

The speaker, at the course of his remarks, was

interrupted by a large number of men in the gallerles, who waved red handkerchie's and exhibited pleareds bearing the words "English Republic," shouting at the same time "Republic forever."

This piece of folly drew forth expressions of indignation from the very large majority of the meeting in the body of the hell, who in a few minutes succeeded in silencing the interruption.

Mr. Howard Evans seconded the molion.

Mr. Jacob Bright, M. P., in supporting it, said he was sure that the chairman did not expect every steaker that followed him to agree with all he had said. For his part he did not wish to see this a nation of soldiers could ever conduct commerce as the English had done. They had come together that evening to ask why the extra amount of £2,800,000 was demanded of the people. He believed there was no man present or elsewhere who could give a satisfactory answer to that question. (Hear, hear.) He did not wish to speak in terms of disrespect of the present government. He had given it his consistent support—(Voices, "Oh, yes," and laughter)—but they must not expect too much of any government. (A voice, "No milk and water sentiments, Mr. Bright.") He could not but thing that the people should be more active, for, unless they were, they would most assuredly have an increasing expenditure, which would ultimately bring about bad results, (Cheers,) He did not believe that there was a man in the country, unless he was crazed, who was not fully convinced that the present expenditure for the protection of the country was already enough, (Cheers,) He did not believe that there was a man in the country, unless he was crazed, who was not fully convinced that the present expenditure for the protection of the country was already enough, (Cheers,) He did not believe that there was a man in the country, unless he was crazed, who was not fully convinced that the present expenditure for the protection of the country was already enough, (Cheers,) He did not believe that there was a limit of the protection of the country w

never be arrived at except through a long term of continued peace.

Mr. P. A. Taylob, who was loudly cheered said the bill which had been introduced by the government with reference to the army was a kind of compromise. He was bound to say that he at one time voted for raising 30,000 men more to the army, but the period had passed, and at the present they were never safer in his opinion from attack. (Cheers.) They did not want an increase in the army—what they wanted was a national force.

Mr. John Johnson, in a lengthy speech, denouncing the action of the government as prejudicial to the cause of liberty, moved an amendment to the entering reconstituted upon a pure cosmopolitan principle.

entirely reconstituted upon a pure cosmopolitan principle.

Mr. Elliot seconded the amendment, assuring the meeting that they would never have a decrease of taxation while they had kings and queens to support. (Loud cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN expressed a hope that Mr. Johnson would withdraw his amendment, as its points involved questions they had not met to discuss.

Mr. Johnson refused to withdraw his motion, which was ultimately put, and lost by an overwhelming ma ority.

The original motion, on being put, was carried, amid tremendous cheers.

A second resolution, calling on the members of the House of Commons to resist by every constitutional means the proposals of the government to add to the present warlike expenditure, was moved, seconded and supported by several workingmen from the provinces, and a vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

THE EASTERN OUESTION.

The Black Sen Dispute-The London Con ference—The Treaty Signed.
On Monday, March 13, the Black Sea question was taken up in the English House of Lords by the Duke

of Richmond, who inqured of the Secretary of Forelgn Affairs whether he could give any information respecting the Conference.

Earl GRANVILLE said in reply to the question of the noble Duke, "I have to state that the Conference met to-day really for the last time, as it will meet to morrow simply for matters of form, and I feel sure it will be satisfactory to your Lordships to know that the conclusions arrived at are those we have desired. (Hear, hear.) At the Foreign Office to-day a treaty has been signed, according to which, while the clauses of the Treaty of 1836 respecting the neutralization of the Black Sea are abrogated, the restrictions imposed by previously existing treaties upon the Porte in regard to the closing of the Straits of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus when the Porte is at peace are so far modified as to admit of her opening them even in time of peace to the ships of war of friendly and allied Powers, in case the Porte should deem it necessary in order to insure the execution of the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris of March 30, 1856. The treaty just signed also provides for the prolongation of the European Commission of the Danube for twelve years, and further for the continual neutrality of the works already created or to be created by the Commission, with a saving, however, of the rights of the Porte as a territorial Power to send ships of war into the Danube. At the first meeting of the Conference, on the 17th of January, a special protocol was signed, recording that it was an essential principle of the law of nations that no Power can liberate itself from the engagements of a treaty, nor modify the stipulations thereof, unless with the consent of the contracting Powers by means of an amicable arrangement. The French Plentpotentiary has this day signed the protocol, together with the treaty. The protocols of the Conference will be presented to Parliament with as little delay as possible. (Hear, hear.) it will be satisfactory to your Lordships to know that

RUSSIA.

The New Russian Loan in the English Market-The Subscription List Closed-The Pro-

from the London Telegraph, March 14.]
The subscription list for the new Russian loan was closed this alternoon. It is understood that the amount applied for considerably exceeds the total to be allotted, and that a corresponding reduction will be made to the various applicants. It itsus appears that the so-called protest, to which a most unnecessary degree of importance has been attached from the first, if really intended to injure the prospects of the loan, has utterly failed of its object. Now that the matter is at an end the real character of that demonstration may fairly be estimated. If there had been a sincery desire to prevent the placing of the loan, the right course to pursue was obvious. For week betorehand the issue was known to be in preparation; there was no secret about either the amount desire to prevent the placing of the loan, the right course to pursue was obvious. For weeks beforehand the issue was known to be in preparation; there was no secret about either the amount or the object of the loan, or as to the firm under whose auspices it was to be placed on the market. Nothing would nave been easier for persons whose feeling of prudence or patriotism dictated an opposition to the proposal than to arrange a remonstrance to the Stock Exchange Committee, and any representation from that body would unquestionably have met with carcial attention at the hands of Messrs, Rothschild. The course actually pursued was the very opposite. Nothing whatever was done until the loan had been introduced, and then a protest without a single signature attached suddenly made its appearance in the Stock Exchange. No one, so far as is known, stood sponsor for the document; apparently it had not the approval of a single influential firm or individual, and even the persons who started it so entirely lacked the "courage of their convictions" as to withhold their signatures. But for the hasty publicity given to it by a few of our contemporaries it would have attracted no notice whatever, or would have been set down as a rather clumsy specimen of the ordinary maneuvres resorted to now and then for strictly market purposes. Yet, had the contractors for the loan been less eminent, the anonymous document might have awavered its purpose, and a large financial operation in light have failed, simply because some adventurous person had chosen to get four sentences printed in the form of a protest and exhibited on the Stock Exchange. Under these circumstances it would spem advisable that the customs of the establishment should be so far modified as to secure some authentication of documents which, in the eyes of the public, have a certain official character before publicity is accorded to the merits of the Edack Sea Conference was virtually secured, and that the assumption contained in Prince Gortchakoff's objectionable despa

THE POPPENHUSEN INSTITUTE.

Mr. Poppenhasen Pops Down the Second One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

About two years since Mr. Conrad Poppenhuser presented the sum of \$100,000, with a plot of land. for the purpose of founding an institution devoted to the advancement of the working classes of Col-lege Point. The Poppenhusen Institute was shortly afterward incorporated by the Legislature and a handsome structure erected in the village. Within the building is a large hall, where lectures are given on subjects of interest to the workingmen and women; a free reading room provided with all the prominent newspapers and magazines of the day; a suit of rooms, with a matron in attendance, who takes care of the children of mothers who are compelled to work during the day; a department where mades and children can learn gratuitously to run sewing macaines, and also to sew, kint and crochet; a school for children, a department where drawing, painting and music are taught; a library, bilhard tables, smoking and gossiping hail. The kindergaten department is meeting with great success. During the past year the Board of Control found that they were likely to be cramped for funds unless they curtaised their expenses. This coming to the knowledge of the noble founder of the tostitute, he directed that rather than have the usefulness of the institution jeopardized one tota he would again aid it, and Friday evening, at the annual meeting, the Board were agreeably surprised on receiving from Mr. Conrad Poppenhusen the second gift of \$100,000. No institute on Long Island has now so large an endownest as the Poppenhusen institute. The following officers were elected:—President, Conrad Poppenhusen; Vice President, James W. Covert; Treasurer, A. Poppenhusen; Secretary, A. D. Schlessinger. given on subjects of interest to the workingmen and

OHINA.

The Projected System of Submarine Telegraph-A Danish Cable Company-The Lands of "Ice-Bound" Winter and Perpetual Summer United by Wire-Punishment of the Authors of the Tientsin Massacres-A

Monument for the Victims.
SHANGHAR, Feb. 12, 1871. We may not soon witness the complete girdling of the earth by telegraph wire and cable, but before the close of the ensuing summer the continents of Europe and Asia will be completely girdled—the ports of Hong Kong and Shanghae being included

in the ring.

By the time this communication reacnes its address a cable will connect Shanghae and Hong Kong, above 200 miles of which have been already

This is a Danish enterprise—the work of Det Store Nordisju Chine og, Japun Extension Telegraf Sils-kab (Great Northern Telegraph China and Japan Extension Company). The directory and staff are Danish. Its capital, £000,000, is mainly English, and its plant is wholly of English manufacture.

HONG KONG, SHANGHAE AND NAGASAKI TO BE CON-NECTED BY CABLE.

Hong Kong is the southern limit of the company.

As soon as that port and Shanghae are connected, which requires a line of about 1,150 miles, a cable will be submerged between Shangnae and Nagasaki, and finally the third section of the company's line will extend theuce on the west of the Japanese islands to Wladwastock, near Passiete-that is to say, to the most southern portion of Russian Manchuris, near the borders of Corea. These two sec-tions will require 1,200 miles of cable. At that point the Danish submarine line connects with the trans-Mongolian line, and consequently with the entire telegraphic world. This Russian line, it will be remembered, was projected with the view of forming a connection across the Pacific with Alaska. The failure of the American enterprise suggested the formation of the Danish company. The Russian line was completed in June last. A CHANCE LOST BY THE AMERICANS-THE DANES STEP INTO THEIR SHOES.

Another American telegraphic undertaking had to be abandoned before the way was open for the Danes. The East India Telegraph Company, which was chartered by the State of New York for constructing telegraphs in China, mailé great efforts, through Mr. Burlingame, at Peking and through Dr. Macgowan, with provincial viceroys, for a concession of telegraphic privileges. "Non possimus" was always and everywhere the official reply. It is believed it would not have been difficult for our Minister to have obtained permission for the company to construct a line from Peking to Kiachta on the Russian frontier, as no popular prejudices would have to be encountered in such an undertaking, and, that point gained, the extension from Peking to the consular ports would have followed in the course of time; but, unfortunately, Mr. Burlingame was diverted by the daz-

ately. Mr. Burlingame was diverted by the dazzling prospect of the mission which was concocted expressly to check foreign enterprise.

THE "FROZEN LOINS OF THE NORTH" AND "FUFFY SOUTH" MERGED INTO ONE.

Every arrangement has been made by the Danish Company to complete its entire work before the Siberian coast becomes ice bound in September. The gap between Hong Kong and Singapore will be filled up before the close of the year by the Chinese Submarine Company. Thus we shall soon have a choice of routes—one tropical, the other Siberian—for communicating with America and Europe, which the New York Herald will be the first to avail itself of for giving the political and mercantile news of china to the world.

THE RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS IN CHINA.

the NEW YORK HERALD will be the first to avail tiself of for giving the political and mercantile news of China to the world.

THE RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS IN CHINA. Americans in China, and, indeed, the entire foreign community, are graufied by the rebuke which the supineness of our Minister has evoked at Washington, both the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Navy naving evidently a clearer view of the situation in China than our Minister at Pekin. Should Mr. Low be guided by the intimation of Secretary Fish respecting the limits that exist to the forbearance of the United States government when the rights of American citizens are hagrantly violated, and should he make known the same to Prince Kung the risk of what in pigeon English is called a "bobbery" will be greatly diminished.

Mr. Robeson has rendered great service also by calling the attention of Congress to the need that exists for augmenting the Asiatic squadron. He says, most truly, that "the uncertain tenure by which all the interests of commerce, civilization and religion are held in the East demand an increase of lorce." It is not a little remarkable that the Cabinet at Washington appears to have been more moved by the Tientsin slaughter than was the United States Legation at Pekin.

COMPENSATION FOR THE TIENTSIN MASSACRES—
NOBLE WORDS BY A BISHOP.

The Procureur des Sagaristes at Shaughae has just received the compensation which was awarded by the Chinese government for the Sisters of Charity who were slain at Tientsin—23,000 tales—(a feel is about a dollar and a third). But the Bishop of Pekin objects to the acceptance of the money; he holds that when missionaries or Sisters of Charity devote

objects to the acceptance of the money; he holds that when missionaries or Sisters of Charity devote themselves to work in China they give their labors, their lives, if necessary, but do not seif them. The money which the Sagaristes have consented to receive he regards as the price of blood. The Chinese should not, he thanks, be allowed to think that the blood of Christian missionaries is of monetary value. blood of Christian missionaries is of monetary value. He further wishes to discourage the view, too com-mon among the Chinese, that any difficulty with foreigners, of what nature soever, can be settled by

mon ameng the Chinese, that any dimanty with foreigners, of what nature soever, can be settled by money.

As regards compensation for destruction of property the Bishop is only willing to accept money on the following conditions:—The infliction of such punishment on the instigators and perpetrators of the massacre as the Foreign Ministers shall agree to be fitting; the erection on the actual site of the outrage of a substantial menument, with an inscription blanning the arrocity and admitting the innocence of the victums. The self-stultification of the French representative at Pekin and the misfortunes that have betailen France preclude the prospect of the infliction of any further punishment. It will be remembered that two Russians were among the victums of the Tientsin massacre. The murderers of these have just been executed. The Russian Consul, apprehensive that innocent persons might be brought up, as is the custom in China, to personate the guilty, caused this delay to prevent anything of the kind. Thus we have the satisfaction of knowing that some of those who were really guilty have suffered decapitation.

A COURAGEOUS UNITED STATES CONSUL.

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A COURAGEOUS UNITED STATES CONSUL.
About two years ago General Le Gendre, United States Consul at Amoy and Formosa, had the courage to visit the savages of the southern end of Formosa, with whom he negotiated a sort of treaty for the preservation of the lives of shipwrecked sailors. He was led to that undertaking by the massacre of an American ship's crew, including the captain and captain's wife. These savages never spared any who were cast on their ahores, and as vessels are daily exposed to disasters on that Island it was destrable to effect an anneable arrangement with the natives, who could never be reached by armed expeditions.

natives, who could never be reached by armed expeditions.

THE LIVES OF SHIPWRECKED SAILORS SPARED. But how much reliance could be placed on the promises which were made to General Le Gen dre? None at all, it was supposed. Happily, however, it has now transpired that the ruission was a perfect success. A junk, under English colors, was lately wrecked near Taila sub river, with considerable loss of life. The survivors, nowever, were hospitably entertained by the Chief of the Eighteen Southern Tribes, with whom the arrangement was made. It is now believed that these people will make no breach in the agreement which the Consul so wisely made with them. They manifest a desire to carry out the stipulations agreed on in their integrity.

so wisely hade what them. They manifest a desire to carry out the stipulations agreed on in their interrity.

Successful survey by the Alaska.

The Alaska, Captain Homer Blake, of Hatteras renown, has lately returned to Shanghae from a survey of a portion of the Wangise. By far the greatest portion of the foreign traffic on that great artery of China is carried on by American steamers. It was fitting, therefore, that when resurveys were needed our navy should assume that task. It has been accomplished to the entire satisfaction of merchants, shipowhers and phots by an officer who bears a sword which was given him by the corporation of New York city for his intrepid attack on the Alaska.

AMERICAN COMMERCE ON THE YANGISE.

To show the importance of the tariff at the Yangtse, take the following from the Consular returns for the quarter ending December 31 last. The imports into shanghae in American bottoms alone amounted to the sum of \$20,147.847, and the exports into shanghae in American bottoms alone amounted to the sum of \$20,147.847, and the export in the imports into Shanghae in American by all other national ties put together. During the same quarter the imports into Hankow stood at \$4,052,716 and the exports \$4,423,470. With a few insignificant exceptions, the American commerce on the Yangtse is carried on by the Shanghae Steam Navigation Company, whose shares stand to-day at thirty-three per cent premium. There are a few adventurers who

carried on by the Shanghae Steam Navigation Company, whose shares stand to-day at thirty-three per cent premium. There are a few adventurers who trade from port to port on the river in forchas. One of these has just come to grief. After passing a cargo of cotton through the Shanghae Customs, he succeeded somewhere outside of Woosung in exchanging us cotton cargo for one of sait and copper, and, there articles being contraband, he succeeded in disposing of them at remunerative rates on his way up the river. Arriving at Kin Kiang with a small balance of sait and a large quantity of copper cash, the matter was fully investigated and the good lorcha May Queen was confiscated by the Chinese authorities, stars, stripes and all. Morcover, the captain was condemned to deportation from China, but this the American Consul refused to enforce.

THE CONVICT FIVE.—There is a convict in Auburn Prison named John Five, who is fity-five years of age. He has been convicted five times of feiony, each time receiving a sentence of five years. He has been married five times, and is the father of five children; stands five feet in his stockings, and has five months yet to serve. His cell is No. 5, on the fifth gallery.

The Smallpox Raging in Yokobama-In tolerance of the Japanese-A Dispute About an Island-The Price of Pigs.

NAGASAKI, Japan, Feb. 1, 1871. Rather unexpectedly the United States steamer Colorado is again in our port. All well on board. When she left here about a month ago, after spending Christmas and New Year's with us, we did not expect to see her again so soon, as it was understood sne would proceed to Yokohama. It seems, receiving the mail there from home, the accounts of smallpox raging at Yokohama as an epidemic inluced a change of programme, and trouble having arisen here as to the right of foreigners to visit the Island of Amaxsa-a small Island about twenty-five miles from here—our Minister at Jeddo induced the Admiral in command to return here to look after the case.

THE JAPANESE STILL NARROW-MINDED AND JEALOUS OF FOREIGNERS.

To show how much Japanese are still opposed to foreigners penetrating into the country, and how anxious they are to restrict them within limits even narrower than those now allowed by treaty, they are attempting to expel foreigners from this little island (Amaxsa), which they have been visiting ever since the port was opened, on the plea that it was since the port was opened, on the pica that it was beyond the twelve mile limits secured by treaty. At first no objection was made to foreigners visiting this island; but afterwards, when valuable coal mines were being developed and worked there, objec-tion was made on the above ground; for the Japanmines were being developed and worked there, objection was made on the above ground; for the Japanese are very averse to having their mines, either of coal, silver or copper, worked by foreigners, from some vague fear that the supply will soon thus become exhausted. On investigation it appears that foreigners have a right to visit this island, under a clause in the treaty allowing them to visit all imperial territory within twenty-five miles of a treaty port. The question to be decided, then, was whether or not this was disperial territory or whether it belonged to some daimto. On examination it appears that it is imperial territory and foreigners have the right to go there and work the mines, and as Americans have an interest in said mines our Minister at Jeddo, Mr. De Long, wished our Consul here sustained in securing to our citizens all the rights to which they are enritled under the treaty. Hence the early return of the Colorado that these daimtos may see that we are able as well as willing to maintain our treaty rights.

SMALLPOX IN JAPAN—A MISHAP ON BOARD THE Colorado has just sent two men ashore to the hospital here, one who lost his arm by an accident on the Colorado has just sent two men ashore to the hospital here, one who lost his arm by an accident on the Colorado just before she sailed from Hiogo or Kobe—another name for the same port (or rather Hiogo is the name of the Japanese town Kobe of the foreign settlement), the other a case of smallpox, the only one on board, a disease so common among the Japanese, especially in winter, as to excite but little attention.

The reason of its great prevalence is found in the fact that the Japs regard it so little that they never destroy their injected ciothes or take any other measures to prevent its spreading, but with each, returning winter they bring out their oid ciothes, reeking with the past winter's lifection, so the return in the disease is as periodical and regular as the returning seasons. Ints winter it is more virulent than usual, and has assumed ese are very averse to having their mines, either of

SOUTH AMERICA.

Formation of a New Ministry in Brazil-Defeat of Lopez Jordan.

LISBON, March 26, 1871. The regular mail steamer from the South American coast has arrived.

At Rio Janeiro a new ministry had been formed as follows :- President of the Council, Oliveira; Minister of Finances, Fiolrauch; Minister of Justice, Lobots; Minister of Public Works, Commerce and Agriculture, Selva; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Correa; Minister of the Marine, Azevedo; Ministry of War (provisionally filled).

General Lopez Jordan had again been defeated and his army routed in Uruguay, but the provinces continued unsettled. The Blancos had made an attack on Paysandro, the result of which was unknown. Succor had been sent to the town from Montovideo.

NEW YORK CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as

macy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street;—

1870, 1871, 1870, 1871,

3 A. M. 34 49 3P. M. 46 49

6 A. M. 35 41 6P. M. 44 45

9 A. M. 42 45 9P. M. 41 41

12 M. 44 59 12 P. M. 40 39

Average temperature yesterday. 43%

Average temperature for corresponding date

last year. 41%

The Seventy-first regiment, National Guard, will parade in full dress at the Arsenal to-morrow evening, at eight o'clock. A competitive drill by the members of the same organization will be held at the Academy of Music on the 11th of April.

An inquest was yesterday held by Coroner Young on the body of John H. Striker, a man thirty eight years of age, late of 72 Charlton street, who was drowned on Saturday evening by falling into the dock at pier 37 North river. The body, after being taken from the water, was removed to the Leonard street police station.

Coroner Young was yesterday called to 136 Tenth avenue to hold an inquest over the remains of Mrs. Mary Ann Menow, a woman seventy-four years of age and a native of Ireland, who died from the effects of burns accidentally received on Saturday by her clothes taking fire from a stove from which she was raising a kettle of water.

CONSPIRACY IN THE RHODE ISLAND STATE PRISON.

PROVIDENCE, March 26, 1871. A number of convicts in the State Prison made an attempt to escape last night. Morphine was put into the tea which was brought to the night watchman; but the quantity was so great that the mixture was no sooner taken than it was ejected. Sus picion was aroused, and one of the prisoners made a confession, saying that the watchman was to be stupefied, and killed if necessary; then all engaged in the conspiracy were to be let out of their cells into the yard, when they would scale the wall and escape. The morphine was obtained by a prisoner who is occasionally employed in the dispensary.

MURDER AND SUICIDE. Death of Marray, the Wife Murderer, in Philadelphia-Jealousy the Main Cause of His Double Crime.

John H. Murray, the man who shot his wife yes-terday and afterwards shot himself, died at ten o'clock this morning. Various reasons are assigned for the murder and attempted suicide. Jealously was doubtless the moving cause as, it is said, he learned that his wife was living with another man in an assignation house in this city when he sup-posed her to be in New York. He was also in pecu-nary distress. Beth causes operated to induce Mur-rary to commit the deed.

THE DISASTERS OF FRANCE PROPHESIED.

The following prophecy of St. Carario, Bishop of Artes, in the year 542, predicting the past and present misfortunes of Paris and France, has been sin gularly verified. It is confained in his book entitled "Liber Mirabiles," printed in Gothic characters, and deposited in the Royal Library, Paris:-

deposited in the Royal Library, Paris:—

The administration of the kingdom of France will be so blinded that they shall leave it without defenders. The hand of God shall extend itself over them and over all the rich; all the nobles shall be deprived of their estates and dignity; a division shall spring up in the Church of God, and there shall be two husbands, the one true and the other adulterous. The legitimate husband shall be put to flight; there shall be great carnage, and as great a profusion of blood as in the days of the Gentiles. The Universal Church and the whole world shall deplore the ruin and destruction of a most celebrated city—the capital and mistress of France. The alters of the temple shall be destroyed, the holy virgins outraged shall by from their seats, and the whole Church shall be stripped of her temporal god; but at length the black eagle and the lion shall appear hovering from far countries. Misery to thee, on, city of philosophy! Thou shalt be subjected; a capitive, humbled even to confusion, shall at last recover his crown and destroy the children of Brutus.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanae for New York-This Day.

OCEAN STEAMERS. DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF MARCH AND APRIL. mer. | Sails | Destination. |

PORT OF NEW YORK, MARCH 26, 1871.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS. Steamship Hermann (NG), Reichmann, Bremen March 11 nd Southampton 14th, with muse and 421 passe gers, to elrichs & Co. Had strong W winds, with rough sea. and Southampton Committee and Southampton Collines & Co. Had strong W winds, with 1000 throughout.

Steamahip St Louis, Whitehead, New Orleans March 18, with mose and passengers, to H B Cromwell & Co. Had pleasant weather to Cape Hatteras; since then strong NW Steamship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah March St. at 10 PM, with muse and passengers, to Livingston, Starmers, and the start of the start o Steamsup Georgia, Crowell, Charleston March 23, with midse and massengers. to H R Morgan & Co. Steamship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Bichmond, City Point and Norfolk, with midse and passengers, to the Old Domin-lon Steamship Cs. Steamship Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk and Portsmonth, with mose and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship

Passed Through Hell Gate. Steamship Acushnet, Rector, New Bedford for New York, with mose and passengers, to Ferguson & Wood. Schr Potter & Hooper, Bradbury, Providence for Haver-

straw.
Schr Eila, Samis, Huntington for New York.
Schamer Thetis, Gale, Providence for New York, with mode and passengers.
ROUND EAST.

Brig Nellie Gay, Arrandella, New York for New London, to it up previous to going to South America on a wrecking ex-Brig Nellie Gay, Arrandella, New York for New London, a fit up previous to going to South America on a wrecking expedition.

Schr Julia E Gamage, Mitchell, Rondout for Windsor, Schr Maria E Hearn, Norrell, Brooklyn for Hartford, Schr Guiding Star, Merriam, New York for Windsor, NS. Schr Alfred Whelan, Gamble, New York for Gloucester, Schr Tragablgsanda, Currie, New York for Gloucester, Schr Kerton, Pettis, New York for Parrisboro, NS. Sloop Yankee, Huntington, New York for New Rochelle.

The bark Teresa, from New York for St John, NB, which has been at anchor off Fort Schuyler since the 23d inst, proceeded this forenoon. Wind at sunset S, light.

Marine Disasters.

Marine Disusters.

BRIG W D WHIDDEN (of Mailland, NS), Moore, 24 days from Cornwallia, NS, for Havana, arrivel at Grand Turk, TI, March S, in distress. The captain reports heavy weather from the time of leaving to the 14th Feb; on the following day, in 1st 29 80 N, lon 65 20 W, the wind shifted to the SE and blew a perfect hurricane, veering with increased fury to SSW, NW and N; on the afternoon of the 15th, during the height of the storm, a sea struck his vessel, which swept away the deckload and every movable article on deck, filled the cabin, washed down the berths and carried with it every article of cabin furniture, cloths, books, charts, chronometer, &c, the captain's wife and daughter barely saving themselves from being washed overboard. The sea carried away foretopmast staystall, jib, forstopgallantmast and all that was on it, sprung foretopmast, strained hull and damaged materially the sails and rigging that were left. After the gale bore up for Bermuda, but the wind shifting could not fetch, the crew in the meantime substating on potatoes and half cooked bread; then made for the nearest port. The captain being badly bruised during the gale has since suffered severely from inflamed eyes and is unable to attend to his duties. After noting protest and calling a survey the surveyors decided that as her whole cargo, consisting of S23 bales of wook, was saved. The buil was sold by auction on the 19th for \$105: stores, gear, &c, \$2187.

Beig Lucinda (Rr), Atkinson, from Boston for Sackwille, NR, in atternitive to make Robert Haveter in willies. NR, in atternitive to make Robert Haveter in which is the structure of the stores and sold in the property of the sense of which was sold by a the store the Robert Haveter in which and the store in the sense in the store in the sense will severe in the sense in th

BRIG LUCINDA (Br), Atkinson, from Boston for Sack-ville, NB, in attempting to make Bobear Harbor in a heavy SE gale on the Elat inst, went wshore on Iestimanan Point and lost mainsail and rudder; will get off if weather con-tinues moderate.

STEAMER GRANITE STATE still remains ashore on Hal-lett's Point. Capt J I Merritt, of the Coast Wrecking Com-pany, has been telegraphed to superintend the efforts in try-ing to get her off. Miscellaneous.

SHIP EASTERN STAR, 1132 tons, is reported sold at Liver-Notice to Mariners.

Steamship Monahansett, at New Bedford 24th, reports the nun buoy on the west side of the channel through Wood's Hole has drifted into the channel, making it dangerous in Whalemen.

Whalemen.

Arrived at Hobart Town Jan 1, bark George & Susan, Stapleford, of NB, with 300 bbis sp, 325 do blansh oil and 2500 lbs bone.

Shin Young Phenix, Sherman, of NB, was at Cape Town, CGH, Feb 2, having taken 320 bbis sp since leaving Mauritius in December—1500 sp, 750 wh. all itold; all well; was bound home, and expected to a trive in May.

Bark orlando, Montross, of NB, was off Kema Dec 10 (where she would arrive next day), clean. Had seen whales but once since leaving port.

Bark Merlin, Allen, of NB, was at Mahe Feb 15, with 800 bbis sp oil. bils sp off.

Brig Para, of Salem, was at Cape Town, CGH, Feb 4, with 725 bils sp off on board; expected to be at home about last of May.

Spoken—Jan 28, no lat, &c, bark Ionia, Norton of NB, with 180 bbls oil, all told; bound home.

Foreign Ports.

Foreign Ports.

ALGOA BAY, Jan 31- In port barks Abdul Medjid (Br). Thomas, for Boston idg; Chas F Perry, Linnell, for do do; Crimea (Br), Taylor, for Sandy Hook, do; Diana (Br), Davies, for do do.

Salied Jan 80, bark Result, Baker, Boston (and from Massel Bay same day).

COLOMBO, Feb 7-- In port barks Duer Freres (Fr), Gillan, for Philadelphia idg; Nehemiah Gibson, Smalley, une, Foogdow, Jan 8-Salied, ship Orpheus, Smith, New York; 16th, barks Chernaryonshire Br), Davies, do; Isth, Glamorganshire (Br), Morgan, do; 18th, ship Ada (Br), Jones, do.

GIRGENTI, Feb 11—Salied, brig Trionio (Ital), Cacace, New York.

GUANTANAMO, March 8-- In port bark Speed (Nor), Nellson, from St Jago, arrived 7th, disg; Drigs Richmond, Powers, for New York idg, to sall soon; Ellen F (Br), Forbes, from St Jago, arrived 7th, for New York idg, to sall soon; schers Edward Lee, Evans, from St Jago, arrived 7th, for New York idg, to sail soon from St Jago, arrived 7th, for Battimore, cleared, to sail 10th.

GHAND TURK, TI, March 6-Arrived, brig W D Whidden New York idg, to sail in about 4 days: Abbie, Drinkwater, from St Jago, arrived Feb 27, for Baltimore, cleared, to sail lith.

GHAND TURK, TI, March 5-Arrived, brig W D Whidden (Br.), Moore, Cornwallis, NS (see Disasters.)

March II-Very little has been done in the way of shipping sail since last report. The weather changed for the worse during the week, and there is now less chance of an early gathering. There is an abundant supply on hand. Price for a 1/4c.

H1000, Feb-Sailed previous to 20th, ship Vigil (Br.), Thompson, New York, with 507,840 lbs tess, the largest cargo of tes that has left this since the opening of the port.

H000, KNON, Jan 25-Arrived, barks Garibaidi, Noyes, Portland, O; Edward James, Patterson, do; Feb 10, Juan Battray, Shannon, Yokohama.

Bailed Jan 28, barks Evelyn Wood (Br.), Jamison, San Francisco; 31st, Randers (Dan), Vallentin, New York; Feb 3, ships Akbar, Lamson, Calcutts; Napies, Mott, Saigon; Sil, Sea Serpent, White, New York.

In port Feb 11, barks Goloma, Potter, for San Francisco; Romëo (Br.), Thomas, for do; ship Sanatra, Mullen, for do; hark Edward James, Patterson, for Portland; ship Fornatod, Allen, for Saigon; bark Garbaidi, Noyes, for do; ships Goloma Hind, Hatch, for New York; Gulding Star. Freeman, June: Malay, Cholida, do; barks Juan Ratiray, Shannon, do; Pacific, Hammerson, do;

MESSINA, March 4-In port barks Abd-el-Kader, Groesnick, for Boston; Burnside, Pendergrace, from Licats for Battmore, dg; Julia A Hallock, Briggs, for New York; Veteran (Br.), Snow, for do ligh.

Sailed March 1, bark Horace Sculder, Gould, Baltlmore; 24, brig Acadia (Br.), Gunion, Boston; 3d, bark Smyrniote, McKaw, do. PORT AU PLATTE, March 9-In port brig Jas Ratchford, or New York. for New York. Feb 11—In port barks Pekin, Seymour, unc; Suno, Parry, for Chefoo.
Sailed Jan 31, bark Welch, Brirsley, New York.
WRAMPOA, Feb 3-Sailed, brig Stephen Bishop, Foote, New York.
In port Jan 28, bark Adelia Carleton, Carleton, for New York; ship Helen Morris, Nott, unc.
YOKOHAMA, Feb 31—In port ships Lothair (Br), Peacock, for New York; Gancho (Br, Sloaks, for San Francisco; bark Asphodel, Notion, for New York.
Sailed Feb 6, ship Soient (Br), Meldrum, New York. American Ports.
ALEXANDRIA, March 24-Arrived, schr Susan, from

Sailed—Schrs Mattle E Taber, Cranmer, Jersey City ; Zeyla, Sailed—Schrs Maitle E Taber, Cranmer, Jersey City; Zeyla, Crowell, Boston.
BOSTON, March 24—Arrived, schrs Lucy J Keeler, Higgins, Tangier; E Sinulcisson, Dickinson, and Geo Tailane, Adams, Philadelphia.
Cleared—Steamships Samarla (Br.), Billinge, Liverpool via New York; Blackstone, Loveland, Baitimore; ships John Mann (Br.), Mann, Savannah; Remington (Br.), Fowler, Liverpool via Charleston.
Saited—Wind NNW, steamship Panther; bark Stormy Petrel; and from the roads, bark Brothers (and passed Cape Cod at I PM).
25th, AM—Arrived, bark Almira Coombs, Wilson, Clentegos. fuegos.
Cicared—Steamship Norman, Nickerson, Philadelphia; barka Emma F Harriman, Nickels, Havana; Panoia, Nickerson, New Oricane; bry Edwin, Hammond, Savannah; schr Wesley Abbott, Smith, Jacksonville.
Sailed—Wind WNW, steamship Samaria; ship John Mann, and a fleet of schra.
26th—Arrived, steamships Albambra, from Savannah; Neand a fleef of schre.

26th—Arrived, stemahips Albambra, from Savannab; Nereus, Bearse, New York.

BUCKSPORT, Me. Marcu 26.—Salled, schr J P Ames, Rich,
New York via Curver is bland, to blast stone.

22d.—Salled, brig Harp. Snow. Seal Harbor, to load stone
for New York; aber unward, Arey, New York.

BELFAST, March 18.—Salled) schr Lizzie Poor, Dickey,

BELFAST, March 18.—Salled) schr Lizzie Poor, Dickey, Baltmore.

BRIDGEFORT, March 28.—Arrived, schrs R H Huntley,
Davis, and Avail, Dibble, New York; sloop Dispatch, Lynch,
Cold Spring.

CHARLESTON, March 23.—Cleared, bark Draupner (Nor),
Ingoldsen, Amsterdam; schrs Frank & Emily, McCobb, Boston; John Susman, Adsms, New Haven.

DIGHTON, March 24-Sallet, schr Wm Wiley, May, Georgetown, DC.

EASTPORT, March 18 Cleared, schrs Addie P Stimpson,
McAdams, New York; Suth, Convoy, Ealeom, do.

- ELLSWORTH, Me, March 22—Sailed, sehr Earl, for New ReAdams, New York,

FALSWORTH, Me, March 22—Sailed, sehr Earl, for New York.

FAST GREENWICH, March 24—Sailed, schr Harriet Ryag,
Wixon, New York,

FALL RIVER, March 23—Arrived, schra Estelle Day, Carey, Brunawick, Ga; Theodore Dean, Grinnell, Baltimors;
Resene, Relly, Foughkeepsie.

Sailed—Schra J B Clayton, Chempion, Geovetown, DC;
Sarah Bruce, Fisher, and C C Smith, Philips, New York.

KEY WEST, March 13—Arrived, schra F B Colton, Robinson, Philiadelphia; litt, Louisa Frazier, Steelman, do; 17th, Alaska, Appieman, Havana.

Cleared Eth, schrs Havana, Pennington, New Orleans;
Marietta Steelman, Steelman, Mobile; 14 h, Daybreak,
Blake, Honducas. Cleared Brig Christian IX (Swe), Sone, Cronstatt, New Miller Bright, Schreiter Steelman, Steelman, Mobile; 14 h, Daybreak, Blake, Honduras.

MOBILE, March 21—Arrived, steamship Juan (Sp., from Havana; ship Holden (Nor.), Ekstein, Liverpoel.

Cleared—Brig Christian IX (Swe), Sone, Cronstatt, WillLERIDGE, March 22—Sailed, brig Robin, Strout, New

York. York Johnson, March 21—Arrive I, steamship St Louis, Gilian, Liverpool; ship St James, Patterson, do: bark Garrie M Louis, Parke, Havana, Below, coming up, bark John Henry, Hore, from Mobile: brigs Anita Owen. Pettinglil, from Havana; Margaret, Johnston, from Chariesing; schre Martha M Heath, Smith, from Corpus Christit, bound to New York, put in In distress: Hattle E Sampson, Sherman, from Havana. Havana.
Cleared (corrected)—Ship Henry (Br), Pray, Cork for orders; schr W L Bradley, Smith, Boston.
PASS-A-L'OUTRE, March 21—Arrived, bark Ploen (Nor), Knutzen, Mobile.

NEWPORT, March 23, PM—Arrived, schra C C Smith, Phillips, and James Neilson, Macomber, Taunton for New York; Ellen Barnes, Perris, and Sarah Bruen, Fisher, Fall River for do.

Sailed—Schra Clara E McConville, Eaton, Rockland for New York; Frederick Fish, Davia, Providence for Baltimore; Lavinah Jane, Conkin, and Judge Runyon, Lewis, do for New York; Potter & Hooper, Bradbury, do. for Haverstraw; Robert Byron, Clark, Frankfort for Baltimore; Unward, Arey, Bucksport for New York; Hamise Westbrook, Little-john, Portland for do; Adrian, Emery, from Rockland fee do; Isaac Overton, Achorn, from Fall River for Union Island; C W Dester, Nason, for New York.

24th, PM—Arrived, schra Thomas E Cahull, Hallock, Port Johnson for Providence; Lottle, Johnson, Arroyo, PR, for New Haven; Challenge, Bennett, and Marla Roxasa, Paliner, Portland for New York; Ida L, Bearse, Boaton for Philadelphia; Rocket, Warr, Calais for New York; Josephine, Phinney, Edgartown for do; Henry A Taber, Bowman, New Bedford for do; Yarmouth, Baker, Marion for do; Harriet Ryan, Wixon, East Greenwich for do Salmon Washburn, Jones, Tauton for Poughkeepsie; George Fbrown, Gladey, and Susan E Nash, Nash, Providence for New York; Mary Natt, Barker, do for do.

Sailed—Schrs John McAdam, Willard, Boston for Charleston; May Day, Adama, Rockpirt, Me, for New York, 25th, E AM—Arrived in the night, schr John Lozler, Trefothen, New York for Sunday, Mary Barker, do for do.

Sailed—Schrs John McAdam, Willard, Boston for Providence, Sca Bird, Fall River for New York; for Georges Bank, New Havles, Amos Briggs, do for Providence; Sea Bird, Fall River for New York; for Georges Bank, New Havlen, March 24—Arrived, schrs Weilbard, Burnes, Lever, Virginia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25, AM—Arrived, schrs William, Gilliam, Mehaffey, Haddam; Harriet Miller, Miller, Lauesville; John H Perry, Kelly, New Bedford; Island City, Allen, Gloucester, PROVINGENOWN, March 24—Arrived, schrs William, Providence; Vasht Sharp, Sharp, do.

Cleared—Sip Wooming, Jackson, New Orleans; schr Gen Gran,

PROVINCETOWN, March 24—In port schr D N Richards, Webb, from Nassau, NP, for Boston. Reports lost one man of Chatham.

PROVIDENCE, March 24—Arrived, schrs Estelle Day, Carey, Brunswick, Ga. Eunice Rich, Piere, Norfolk, Artie Garwood, Godfrey, Philadeiphia; Angler, Besse, New York. Salied—Schrs Mathew Kinney, Ogier, Darlen, Ga. R S New comb, Higgms, Deal's Island; E G Irwin, Johnson, Tangier Sound; Korel, Crocker, Baltmore; Mary A Tvier, Tyler Philadeiphia; Florence Mayo, Fuller; Memento, Mason Blackstone, Wixon; Wm H Bowen, Baker; lattle M Howes Howes, and Mary Natt, Barker, New York.

25th—Arrived, schrs Ann S Cannon, Cobb, Philadelphia Sarah J Gurney, Gurney, Elizabethport; Thomas E Cahill, Hallock, Port Johnson.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17—Cleared, ship Alcatraz (Br) Kemp, Queenstown; schr Maggle Johnston, Hodgkins, Tahill.

18th—Cleared, bark Aleida (Dutch), Lubberink, Caliao. Salied—Ship Sacrsmento, Cook, Manila; bark Archibald Fuller, Kill, Valparaiso.

TAUNTON, March 24—Salied, schr Salmon Washburn, Jones, Poughkeepsle.

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